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Bachelors.

As lone clouds in Autumn eves,
As a tree without its leaves.
As a shirt without its sleeves—
Such are bachelors.

As a creature of another sphere,
As things that have no business here,
As inconsistencies 'tis clear.
Such are bachelors.

When lo as souls in fabled powers,
As beings bourn for happier hours,
As butterflies on favored flowers,
Such are married men.

Faom the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE NESTORIANS.

Professor Stowe, of Cincinati, delivered an address on Sunday evening, July 12, at New York, upon the history and character of the Nestorians; and as the subject is one of very general interest, and c'osely connected with present events of decided importance, our readers will peruse with pleasure a brief outline of the historial sketch given on that occasion, which we take from the Courier and Enquirer.

Nestorius, the founder of the sect, was a Christian preacher at Antioch, and in the year 428 was made Bishop of Constantinople by the Emperor Theodosius. He was a very zealous advocate of the doctrines he embraced; and soon rendered himself abnoxious to certain persons who accused him of upholding heresies, among which they specified, 1. the doctrine tha Mary should not be worshipped as the mother of God; 2, that Christ suffered, died and rose in his human nature only; and 3, that celibacy should not be required of the clergy. The accusation excited great commotion, and Cyril, the Bishop of Alexandria, came forward as his principal accuser. The Emperor summoned a council at Ephasus in 431 to try the case; many of the friends of Nestorius were prevented from attending at the opening of the Council, and his enemies had it all their own way. His friends, upon their arrival, called an opposing Council: but after some wavering, the Emperor sided with the original Council, and sanctioned the condemnation of Nestorius, who was deposed, imprisoned and finally banished to Egypt where he died. Luther was the first to defend Nestorius, and he referred to this transaction, in his book on Councils, as a proof that Councils, are not infallible.

The followers of Nestorius separated and formed themselves into a distinct religious community They adopted a simple mode of worship and gave their attention to the missionary work in the East, beyond the bounds of the Roman Empire. The centre of their operations was in the upper valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, where Mosul now stands.—Before the year 500 all the Christian churches of Persia and the East had become connected with them in these labors; but of their results all authentic record is lost. In 500 their missionary field extended from India on the South to Samarcand on the North, and to Cashgar on the East; and in 625 they had penetrated even to the heart of China. In 1625 a marble tablet was dug up in one of the provinces of China, upon which were a variety of inscriptions. It was stated that the missionaries had arrived there in 636—that they suffered two persecutions, in 699 and 713—that after this, new missionaries arrived, and then follows the date of the monument itself, 782. A full account of this very remarkable tablet may be found in the work of Professor Ritter.

Timothy, who was Patriarch of the Nestorians from 778 to 820, devoted himself to the missionary works in the East Indies and in China. Two missionaries were ordained and penetrated far to the East and South, and made many converts. It soon became necessary to have a third, and as it required three bishops to ordain, they made the Bible take the place of the third and so completed the ceremony; their proceedings received the entire sanction of their Patriarch.

When the Mahometans carried their military conquests into the heart of Asia, many of the Nestorians accompanied them as scribes, surgeons, &c., and took occasion thus to spread the knowledge of Christianity. In 1012 the King of the Caryites, on the west of China, the celebrated Prester John, became lost in the snow and was saved by a Nestorian, on condition that he should become a Christian. He did so and about 200,000 of his subjects followed his example. They enjoyed about two centuries of peace, when in 1212 they were attacked by the famous Ghengis Khan, who destroyed the whole of the royal family except one daughter, whom his son married, and who continued faithful to her religion. The successor to the throne, through her influences became a Christian.

This Western Empire soon became the object of the ambition of the Church of Rome. In 1245 Father Assellin with two other mnks, travelled and labored very zealocsly among them, but without success. The officers of the great Khan were highly indignant that the Pope should claim superior anthority to that of their master. Father Karpini renewed the attempt, but with no better success. Some fifty years afterwards, however, a monk succeeded in procuring from the reigning Prince George, submission to the Pope. His son was baptized, and a large portion of his people likewise embraced the Romish faith. In 1299, George dying, his son returned to the Nestorian faith and the nation followed him.

Marco Palo travelled through the whole of Central Asia, and met whole communities of these Nestorian Christians, and his descriptions of them are highly interesting. Their field of labor was 5000 miles in length, and 2500 in breadth, and they flourished for about 800years. Their first check was from Ghengis Khan, and afterwards, in the 14th century, they were almost extinguished by the grest conqueror Tamerlane. Yet even to this day the ideas and sentiments of their early faith survive among them, and may be traced in many of their customs and modes of worship. This is fully certified by intelligent travellers to be the case in Thibet and Tartary. The chief fault of the Nestorian Churches was an ambition to multiply their converts, yet they uniformly and constantly regarded the Bible as their rule of faith and practice.

In 1497 the Portuguese landed on the coast of Malabar, and were astonished to find there a Christian Chuch—having a regular clergy, a simple worship, the scriptures entire, and without connection with any other church except that of the Nestorians of Persia. They regarded Antioch as the metropolitan city of the Western world, and traced their origin to St. Thomas, who labored among them, suffered martyrdom at a place called after him, and lying a little south of Madras. References are made in authentic ecclesiastical histories, as early as 650 to these churches; and in the 9th century, Alfred, King of England, sent an embassy to establish friendly relations with them.—They were visited by Marco Palo in the 13th century. They were evidently a branch of the Nestorian church. They had, when the Portuguese landed, 200 churches, and over 200,000 communicants, and were at war with the surrounding heathen nations. They welcomed the Portuguese as allies, but the latter soon rendered themselves more terrible foes than the heathen, for they established the inquisition, ordered them to give up their Bible, commanded a change of their liturgy, and by fraud and intrigue brought about half of them to subjection. In 1556, Mar Joseph, a Bishop, was sent in chains to Lisbon, condemned and banished to Rome, where he died. The inquisition of Goa was kept busy, and thousands were burned for maintaining doctrines now universally regarded as evangelical.

In 1805, the inquisition was abolished. In 1806, Claudius Buchanan visited them, under the protection of the British Government. Bishop Heber subsequently found them in great difficulty from attempts that were made to force them into connection with the Greek Church; but it is hoped that, under the exertions of his successor, Bishop Wilson, they may again find peace.

The Nestorians of the Plain of Ooroomiah, are the remains of the original Nestorian Christians. The first European who visited them was Sir Robert Ker Porter, in 1819; in 1831 they were visted by Drs. Grant and Rev. Eli Smith, and a German Missionary from Basle. Dr. Grant found that the Mahomedan Masque in Ooroomiah was an ancient Nestorian church. In all the surrounding villages he found churches glad to receive instruction. An American mission has been established there. They live under the Persian government by which they are severely oppressed.

The Nestorians at the Mountains, originally lived in the plain, and retired to preserve their independence, which they have always done. They retired at a very early period and were attacked by Tamerlane, but without success. They always recognised the Christians of Malabar as their brethren. The efforts of the Papal Church to bring them under its dominion have been incessant and the French Consul at Bagdad, who is a Papal Bishop, has used all his influence either to accomplish that object or secure their destruction. Dr. Grant was the first fnreigner who had succeeded in visiting them. He was about to establish a mission there, but the envoy of Rome excited the surrounding savages to massacre them which was done three or four years since. In 1770 their number was estimated at 100,000; modern estimate fix it at about 70,000. The language is like the Hebrew, and from this circumstance Dr. Grant supposed them to be the ten lost tribes. But this seems improbable; and the fact of the similarity between their language and the Hebrew, is explained by the fact that both come from the Syriac.

There is at present a great revival among the Nestorians of the Plain, and it has extended to the remnants of those in the Mountains. [illegible] cial attention and interest among the clergy and educated classes, and great hopes are entertained that this ancient Christian people may again become the missionary heralds of the eastern world.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"WE ARE IN A TIGHT PLACE."

One of the administration "Doctors" at Washington, thus sketches off the critical state of affairs of the party in a letter, under date of

WASHINGTON, JULY 14.

We are in a critical state. Never more so. The schedule of the administration measures are three sheets in the wind, viz: the warehouse, the tariff, and the reduction bills. We are in a tight place—we are in a bad box—we are in a dilemma—we are in a difficulty—we are in trepidation; in short, as a member declared to-day in our presence, "We are in the d——dest sort of a difficulty"—if the reader will excuse the expletive.

First of all, there is the land bill. The House have whittled it all away. The Senate will not concur in the amendment. Mr. Calhoun says he never can consent to it. It is inadequate—it won't do—it is insufficient—it is a poor apology, and he won't have it. The chances are, therefore, that that bill is lost.

Secondly, there is the warehousing bill. It will probably pass as it is. Goods to be stored one year—a bond to be required for the duties, in double the amount of the goods in store. Did you ever hear of any thing so pre-eminently rediculous—so egregiously absurd? The advantages calculated from the bill are eviserated, cauterized, null and void—it is not the bill of the administration—it is not Mr. Walker's bill, nor Mr. Dix's bill, nor Mr. Calhoon's bill—it is J. M. Clayton's bill—it is John Davis's bill—it is Huntington's bill—it is a whig bill, forced upon a Democratic Senate, through inevitable circumstances. We are cornered, headed, circumvented at every turn—we are in great tribulation—we are surrounded as old Zack was by the Mexicans. We are in the chaparals—supplies cut off—mutiny in the camp—our munitions expended, and on short allowance.

In the third place—Hear oh! ye people—in the third place. We speak like St. Paul, as one having authority; we claim the function apostolical; we speak with tears in our eyes. We have lost Cameron, and Sturgeon, and Niles.—They are gone over. They are inevitably in the ranks of the enemy. They are against us. Cold Iron;

"Ah me what perils do environ,
The man who meddles with cold iron."

Hudibras said so. We say so. Cameron says so. Sturgeon springs ten feet out of the water and says so. Hurrah for Sturgeon! But what does Old Bullion say,

"Angels and ministers of grace."

What does old Bullion say! He says nothing. He is anxiously, forebodingly, dubiously, inexplicably quiescent. He say nothing. He looks on. Now are you satisfied? We think not. The question is, where is he? Is he forthcoming? Is he thar! or is he non-come-at-ibus in swampo? A distinguished gentleman from Missouri informs us to-night that he is not thar. And further that a dead set may be looked for from old Bullion against the tariff bill from the House. Mr. Benton goes for a free importation of salt. He is supposed to have been at the bottom of Mr. Hungerferd's bill, notwithstanding; though we think not. One thing is certain. He is the main stay of Mr. Van Buren. He is not given up. The new tariff bill does give him up, and New York also. It puts Polk and Dallas, Walker and Calhoun, in the front rank. It uses up New York. Policy, however, may work a compromise. Let us wait a week. This is the third perplexity. And we have a fourth. We have 'em all in a lump, like the troubles of an old woman. We are verily in a peck of trouble. The Lord help us!

Fourthly, Mr. Calhoun's Mississippi bill was laid out to-day in the House, a little colder than cold iron—as cold as charity. It was rejected with something of scorn. The presidency was peeping through it, and it was laid out. Here we are then. Burnt brandy and feathers will not avail us. We have stumbled among the cold iron. We are now translating the Kane letter. Pennsylvania adheres to her construction, and she is ruled out. She is implacable. The whole system of the administration depends upon the Kane letter. We must send for John K. Kane. We want him badly. All might be set to rights if we had but the true analyses of the Kane letter. We are in a bad way. We must have a *habeas corpus* for the corporal body of John K. Kane. Father Ritchie can't make it out. The doctrines of '98 and '99 will not apply to cold iron. They are silent upon the subject of castings and trace chains.

As the warehouse bill now stands, Mr. Walker will lose his million and a half revenue—every cent of it. As the land reduction now stands, he will fall short of his half million by at least half a million—as the tariff bill now stands, there is a glimmering of a possibility, very faint, but still a glimmering, that his schedules, schedule E included, will all be demolished, and that we shall break up, disintegrate, fly assunder, and explode in a miscellaneous row. And here we leave you till to-morrow morning.

Sorrowfully, THE DOCTOR.

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1846.

IN SENATE.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately conferred:

By Mr. CAMERON: From the miners and others of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, asking that the duty on coal may not be reduced.

Also, three several memorials from citizens of the same county, asking that the tariff may not be disturbed.

Also, the proceedings of a meeting of Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania, expressing their opposition to the bill for reducing the duties on imports, and requesting the Senators from that State to use all honorable means to defeat its passage.

In presenting the latter document, Mr. Cameron said that the panic of which honorable Senators spoke the other day had commenced, and was spreading into every part of that Commonwealth. But this was no Whig panic. It was a Democratic panic. The county in which this meeting was held is a Democratic county. It gives about 2,500 votes, and a majority to the Democratic party, in great contests, of near 1,200. Northampton county, another decided Democratic county, was here protesting against the passage of the tariff bill. These people, these Democrats, feared that its passage would destroy their business, prostrate the Democratic party, and beggar their families. Such fears might cause a panic with the honest and best. Good "old Berks" is here also by a representation of her sons. That county is the stronghold of Democracy. Of her 10,000 votes, she gives often a Democratic majority of 4,000. Her citizens are a steady industrious people who are not easily excited.—They are generally agriculturists, who are content with their peaceful employment, and whose industry and frugality have made them rich. No common danger would alarm her; but, situated as she is on the virge of the great coal field of Pennsylvania, she has daily evidences of the comfort and happiness its mines dispense among the laborers and mechanics of the country round about, and of the wealth which it has sent among them in exchange for the products of their farms. No one can charge them with aiding in a a "Whig panic." Their democracy is undoubted and beyond reproach. It is known throughout the Union, and thrice has it saved the Democratic party of the Union. Her sons come here not to create a panic, but to speak with Democrats in the Senate; and in other high places, as Democrats may speak to those whom by their votes they have elevated. To tell them how this new principle in legislation will affect their interests, and to get Democrats here to pause before they ruin our great State, and take from our laboring people, who cannot come here, their employment, and from their families their bread. Such a panic as the passage of the bill will create would, he repeated, be no "Whig panic." He said that he had heard, in a recent discussion, remarks in favor of the claims of Tennessee for money due her citizens. The claims of Massachusetts had also been spoken of, and claims due Georgia and New Hampshire had been urged, and some of them paid. Pennsylvania he was proud to say, had no claims upon the Treasury of the Union; she asked for no help from the Treasury; she was willing to work for her living, and asked only to be let alone; to be left to the enjoyment of her own rights and of her own industry. He desired that the proceedings might be read, so that the democratic members of that body might hear what Democratic Pennsylvania had to say upon this subject.

The following is the main purport of the proceedings:

The annual message of President Polk to Congress was read with chagrin and astonishment. It avowed doctrines in direct opposition to those published in his letter to Mr. Kane. It counselled a policy which, if carried out by Congress, would strike down home industry and take away all protection from our domestic products. It was still hoped, however, that the practical wisdom of Congress would triumph over the untried theory of the President; but the passage of Mr. M'Kay's bill through the House of Representatives has well nigh extinguished this last hope: its faint ray rests upon the Senate. To the Senate, then, in the exercise of the right of democratic freemen, we solemnly protest against the passage of this iniquitous and destructive bill. Therefore,

Resolved, That the tariff bill which has recently passed through the House of Representatives of Congress abandons the settled policy of discriminating for protection, and adopts the new theory of discriminating for revenue alone; that it will prostrate our domestic manufactories and home industry, subject the products of the country to ruinous foreign competition, and destroy the home market of our agriculturists, which Pennsylvania farmers know is the best market the world has ever yet afforded to them.

Resolved, That the valorem duties imposed by this bill on coal and iron will be entirely inadequate to protect these great staples of this State; foreign coal will take the place of the domestic article in our eastern ports; our furnaces must "blow out," and we be rendered tributary to Great Britain for iron, "the great necessary of life;" our vast mineral resources must henceforth lie buried in our soil and the busy population of our mineral land districts be driven from home in search of labor.

Resolved, That this bill will inflict a fatal blow upon the interests and prosperity of the Keystone State; that there is nothing in the present situation or prospective relations of the country which calls for such a total change in the policy of the Government: and the Democracy of Pennsylvania can regard it only as a causeless infliction of injury.

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, with a solitary exception, are entitled to the warmest thanks of their constituents for the firm and decided stand they have taken in opposition to Robert Walker's British tariff bill, and for their advocacy of the tariff of 1842.

Resolved, that we have full confidence in the integrity and ability of our Senators in Congress, the Honorable Simon Cameron and the honorable Daniel Sturgeon, who are requested to use all honorable means to defeat the iniquitous bill now before the Senate, as destructive of all the great interests of Pennsylvania and ruinous to the whole country, and contrary to the principles avowed by Mr. Polk through his friends and in his letter to John K. Kane.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability, patriotism, and integrity of the Vice President, George M. Dallas, and that when the interests and prosperity of his native State are assailed in her most vital parts, he will not falter, but stand as he has done heretofore in defence of her just rights, and avert the impending blow aimed for her destruction.

Resolved, That we will hereafter, as Democrats, pledge ourselves to support no man for office whose principles, on the great subject of protection, are of doubtful character.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to our Senators in Congress, with a request that they be read in the Senate; and that they be published in the Washington Union and in all the Democratic papers in this State.

The proceeding having been read—

Mr. Cameron moved that it be printed.

Mr. Webster then rose and said: Truly, sir, we are here this morning in a very strange conjuncture of circumstances. The telegraph announces from Boston that the steamer has brought information from England, and that among the last words of the late most distinguished First Minister in England addressed to Parliament, was the declaration that in England all eyes were turned to see how the Congress of the United States would arrange their new tariff; pointing evidently to an expectation or a hope that that new tariff, to which all English eyes were turned, would be a tariff more favorable doubtless to English interests, and English business, and English concerns, than the tariff which now exists. Somewhat of a counter-blast comes from Pennsylvania. All eyes are turned hither from Pennsylvania, not exactly to see how we may modify our tariff to become more favorable to English interests, but to see whether we will sacrifice the whole of the great and leading interests of Pennsylvania herself, as well as of other portions of this community having interests like hers, by the adoption of this measure, which is so much commended, so much landed in England, so much the subject of parliamentary report and parliamentary eulogy. Is not this, sir, as I said, a singular conjuncture in our affairs? Sir, I propose before I sit down to ask the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, with great respect, a question or two. I happened to be in Pennsylvania in October, 1844, and saw the preparations that were then going on for the approaching Presidential election; and it appeared to me, sir, that the Democratic party in Pennsylvania had three prominent and distinct favorites and the names of these favorites were emblazoned upon their flags and banners; they were these, "Polk," "Dallas," and "the Tariff of 1842." I rather incline to think that the last mentioned is at this moment rather the most desired. [A laugh.] It would seem, sir, that, of three names, the last was that which gave principal credit to the firm in Pennsylvania. I will ask the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania himself (and certainly he will not impute to me a want of respect in doing so) if he has not seen these same floating and flaunting banners on more than one occasion?

Mr. Cameron said he would answer the question of the honorable Senator with much pleasure. He had attended a great number of Democratic meetings, perhaps as many as an hundred in all, in order to aid his fellow-citizens in what he considered the great cause of Democracy, and at every meeting there was one or more of these flags. Before the death of the lamented Muhlenburg his name was included, afterwards the mottoes were "Polk," "Dallas," "Shunk," and "the Tariff of 1842. And while upon this topic he would add, that neither of the three could have got the vote of Pennsylvania without being associated with the tariff of 1842. Much as we disliked Mr. Clay, and much as they were attached to Democracy, all other considerations would have sunk before the tariff of 1842.

Mr. Webster proceeded. I do not deem it of any importance, in a discussion of this sort, whether an eminent person may have been accurately reported as to any particular declaration that he may have made. The construction given to such declarations by persons not acquainted with the views of the individual making them are not material, so long as a general impression is produced by popular names and popular announcements.—Why, I suppose, if I should ask both the gentlemen from Pennsylvania whether they, in those very meetings which they attended, had not themselves often and often expressed to their friends their entire belief that the tariff of 1842 would be safe under those persons whom they proposed to place at the head of the Government—I say, if I were to ask those gentlemen whether they had not held out this assurance often and often, the answer would be that they had done so; because I know they are now under the instructions of their Legislature to maintain the present tariff, and those instructions are I believe concurrent with their own principles and opinions. Therefore I am persuaded that if they had entertained any apprehensions that their efforts in the election contest at that time would have contributed to the overthrow of the tariff of 1842, they would have forborne those efforts.

Mr. Allen said the honorable Senator from Massachusetts had announced the arrival of the English steamer as having some connexion with the proceedings of Congress upon an important measure. The Senator seemed to regard as a most extraordinary circumstance the telegraphic information which we had of the last words of the British Minister, in his speech to the House of Commons, respecting the probability of the passage of the great measure for the reduction of the American tariff. He could see gentlemen upon that floor from whom such an annoucement would not have taken him by surprise. But when he considered the deep solicitude that was manifested in the early part of the session, pending another great measure, for the arrival of British steamers, by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts himself, he confessed that he was a little amused that the same manner of arrival from the same country should have startled him so much.

Sir, continued Mr. A., we had the Oregon Question, which involved the division of a part of this great Republic with Great Britain; and pending that great question we were commanded from day to day to hold our breath until the British steamer announced the will and behests of Old England in the matter. We were desired to look to the arrival of British steamers, because it was supposed that the intelligence which they would bring from England would have a direct bearing on the event of peace or war between the two countries; and because it was necessary that we should know what they were about in England for fear that, in the absence of that knowledge, we might involve the country in a war, and break the concord that existed between the two nations. But now it seems that all of that ardent sympathy which superinduced such an overwrought desire to maintain a good understanding Great Britain is surrounded. We were told that, in the event of war between the two countries, we would not only disturb the peace of the world, but interrupt that harmonious intercourse between the two countries which contributed so materially to their mutual advantage. But now, on another subject, the arrival of a British steamer, bringing with it the announcem ent of the expectations of the British Government, is given as a reason why the Course of American legislation should be arrested, because it may, perchance, the harmonizing free trade which was announced to us a few months ago as being so essential to the prosperity of the people of the country. I was never in love with British steamers, and never legislated by their arrival or departure. And I do not rise now for the purpose of saying that the Senator from Massachusetts is wrong in the intimation that we shoule not shape our legislation to suit the views and wishes of the British Cabinet. I do not say that he is wrong. I rise only for the purpose of marking the fact, that but a few months ago the Senator was in the habit of announcing the arrival of British steamers from a very opposite motive.—Then we had a question about territorial boundary pending. Then we must pause to learn what intelligence British steam-

ers would bring, until some of the newspapers said we had better have our sessions on board the steamers, so that we could more promptly shape our legislation according to the shifting of British opinion. Sir, I believe that in this matter, as in the other case, we ought to act utterly irrespective of the legislation of Great Britain—that we ought to act only in reference to the general good of the great body of the American people, taking no heed of what may be said or done on the other side of the water, but acting uniformly in that spirit of independence in which our fathers acted when they declared their independence.

Mr. Webster rose to reply; but

Mr. Bagby, interposing, inquired what question there was before the Senate?

The Presiding Officer. It is a motion to print the papers presented by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr, Bagby. Then there is a question.

Mr. Webster. Certainly. I was about to remark, Mr. President, that as far as I understand the remarks of the honorable Senator from Ohio they do not appear to me to be marked by that strong logical deduction which he generally succeeds in presenting his arguments before the Senate. The gentleman seems to suppose that it is important, by what means we have news from England, whether it comes by the steamer, or whether it is telegraphed from Boston. I should hardly have supposed that the gentleman would attribute to the mode of conveyance any thing more than the idea of the rapidity with which it was conveyed, and that the substantial thing was the information of the declaration of that distinguished man, the late first Minister in England, that the eyes of all England are turned at the present moment to the proceeding of Congress upon this tariff subject. Well, if this be so; it is because the people of England having an interest in the question. Now, sir, the honorable Senator seems to think that I received news from England upon the Oregon question with very different feelings. Undoubtedly I did. There was then a national question pending between England on the one side and ourselves on the other; and, as my sincere desire was for peace, I felt anxious to know if the progress of feeling in England were such that we might expect a termination of the controversy, peaceably and honorably to ourselves.—That was an international matter; it was a question we could not settle ourselves alone; and I confess that I waited for each arrival with some anxiety, because I desired peace; because I anxiously looked for the moment when that condition of things should exist between England and ourselves which has not existed since the passage of the stamp act—that is, a state of peace with no cause of quarrel existing; for, from the time of passing the stamp act until the fifteenth day of June last, we have never been without some cause of controversy with England; and I desired to see the last of these matters settled. I have had the gratification of seeing it settled. I have had the gratification of seeing the relations between the two countries placed upon a permanent basis of friendship, peace and harmonious intercourse.

Now, is there any analogy between that case, in which I had a desire to know the feelings of the British Government and people, and this, which is a question of domestic policy, in which we are bound exclusively to consult the interests of our own people, and in which England has no right whatever to interfere? Sir, this is an American question; and I can only say that it does seem to me that, if some men in this country had had their opinions upon American policy, upon our own domestic policy, as much quoted and praised as the opinions of some others have been, a prejudice—nay, a general clamor raised against them, as being in some sort submissive to British interests; as being desirous of placing our own interests secondary to those of Great Britain. I do not impute such a desire to any one; but my honorable colleague the other day truly said it was a question of preference to be given to English labor or American labor—a question of preference between English employment and American employment. Well, then, I do not say that when, in the pendency of such a question here within these walls, there comes one voice from England, and another and a very loud voice from Pennsylvania, from the laboring classes of this community—I do say it is an extraordinary conjuncture of circumstances; and I am sure the honorable Senator from Ohio will think that it is so. I repeat, in this proceeding, I accuse nobody—far from it—of having any disposition to postpone the interests of his own country under heaven. But I must speak of measures according to their character and tendency. And in questions between us and our manufacturing rivals, we cannot shut our eyes and ears to what we see and hear of the opinions of those rivals. I do not wish at this time to pursue these observations; another and more fitting opportunity will be afforded me.

Mr. Speight said he believed the hour had arrived for the consideration of the Treasury note bill. He moved, therefore, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of that bill.

The Presiding Officer remarked that some disposition must be made of the pending question.

Mr. Sevier said he thought the same direction ought to be given to this document which was given to the petition presented the other day by the Senator from Massachusetts. He moved that it be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Cameron acquiesced in this motion, and it was accordingly referred.

☞A letter from Matamoras, dated July 8, says, "we have received orders to strike tents, preparatory to marching forward toward Camargo."

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

The Position of Affairs.

☞The exciting movement in the New World at the present time, is the struggle now in progress between the United States and Mexico. Thus far, we have no indications as to its probable termination. Both parties are marshalling their forces, as if determined to strike still more vigorously, the United States troops are pouring in large bodies towards the general army at Matamoras, and it is probable that, by this time, General Taylor has 15,000 men under his command. The Mexicans are also exerting themselves to the utmost. President Paredes having placed himself at the head of the army, determined it would seem, to do or die. Our advices from the city of Mexico are to the 19th of June—from Vera Cruz to the 22nd—and from Tampico to the 2nd of July. The following is a brief abstract of the intelligence:

The revolution in favor of Santa Anna has extended to all the cities from Acapulco to Mazatlan, embracing the departments on the Pacific, which are now in arms against Paredes, with the exception of Oajaca and La Puebla, two southern departments which remain neutral, yet, in heart, they are doubtless with Yucatan, their neighbor. Formal declarations of independence have been received in Mexico from both the Californias.

The revolutionists of Jalisco having been attacked at Colena by the Paredes army, retired to Guadalexara, a large city, which they were fortifying. A division of the forces was ordered there by Paredes, which had been intended for the defence of Monterey. The Usurper desires to suppress all domestic insurrections before he attacked Gen. Taylor. The Junto or Congress fixed the 6th of July for the close af its session. It has passed some important acts. On the 16th June, it proceeded to elect a President and Vice President, ninety-three votes being given:—58 for Paredes, 13 for Bravo, 7 for Herrera, 2 for Perez, 1 for Rincon, 1 for Arraya, and 1 for Feriaz. Gen. Paredes was declared President and General Bravo Vice President. The former having obtained permission to lead the army against the Americans, received his commission on the 18th of June, and the vanguard of the forces, under Gen. Arevalo, left Moxico on the 19th, *en route* for Monterey, and Paredes would follow as soon as Bravo arrived from Vera Cruz. Gen. Bravo set out for the Capitol on the 24th June, leaving Gen. DeSela to command San Juan d'Ulloa and the Department of Vera Cruz.

The Cabinet Ministers tendered their resignations to Paredes, on hearing that he was to leave with the army. He refused to receive them. Meja is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Division of the Army. Ampudia remains at San Luis Potosi. Arista is said to be coming to Mexico—at a slow pace, we suppose; for we find a proclamation from him, dated at Linares, 4th June, calling on the army to rally for the salvation of the Republic. In the meantime extravagant rumors are circulated in the newspapers relative to the American forces, whose march upon New Leon and Monterey is said to have commenced without opposition, and the Vera Cruz papers have it that Gen. Taylor is within a day's journey of Tampico. Vera Cruz itself has been almost evacuated, the merchants retiring to Jalapa and Orizaba, with their property. An attack on the Castle is said to have been planned by Com. Conner, to commence on the 10th July, with the following vessels:—Frigate Cumberland, 50 guns; do Raritan, 50 do; do Potomac, 50 do; Corvette John Adams, 20 do; brig Somers, 10 do; steamer Mississippi, 8 do; do Princeton, 7 do.

These were at Vera Cruz, when the British steamer Clyde left there, and Capt. Simmons of that vessel reports seeing six other U. S. vessels of war off the harbor as he came out. The British squadron there consisted of the steamer Vesuvius, a ship of 50 guns, another steamer and a brig. The Vesuvius, it is said, was going to Tampico to take on board specie, which the U. S. Brig St. Mary's, blockading there, had refused to permit the British Mail Steamers to receive. The St. Mary's opened her fire on Tampico on the 7th June, which was answered by two gun boats, and after an action of three hours the former retired.

Alvarado, a place south of Vera Cruz, is blockaded by a U. S. Brig which had captured a trading boat and some men. A few gun boats faom Alvarado chased a boat from the brig, but without coming near enough for a fight. A Spanish brig which attempted to run the blockade of Vera Cruz, was fired into and seized by the U. S. Steamer Princeton. No lives lost. The brig was released. It is amusing to read the rumors in Mexican papers, relative to our army. One has it that they are already at Alta Mira, near Tampico; and another says there is nothing to oppose their march upon Monterey and New Leon; another reports Gen. Taylor's departure from Matamoras on 10th June for Reynoso and Satillo, at the head of five thousand men, four pieces of artillery and thirty wagons.

So great is the alarm at Vera Cruz, that the soldiers are on duty night and day. The project of the new republic of the Rio Grande is spoken of. The Mexicans say it is another annexation scheme of the Yankees, who are seducing the people of Tamaulipas, New Leon, Chihuahua, &c, &c., into the measure by means of newspapers published in bad Spanish Matamoras. The Indians have ravaged the department of Durango, committing terrible depredations and chasing government troops. Martial law has been proclaimed at Vera Cruz, Tampico and Alvarado.

The Junto or Congress received the report of a committee relative to the war, which suggests that Congress ought to adopt measures for the defence of the country. It appears, however, that the report on the measures for prosecuting the war was referred back to them. Tampiaco had declared for Santa Anna, as also Guadalaxara, Seleya, Lagos, Guanaxuato and the Californians, in addition to other cities and departments already reported. Only a very small part of central Mexico adheres to the administration of Paredes, and that would no doubt revolt as soon as he got under way with the army.

We have also a rumor that Santa Anna, accompanied by Almonte, and one or two other friends, left Havanna on the 7th of the present month for Vera Cruz, in the expectation that the Castle of Juan de Ulloa would immediately declare in his favor. Mexico, it would thus seem, is in a sad condition internally, and yet all parties, it is affirmed, are bitterly opposed to the United States. On this side the movements are indeed formidable. All the Mexican ports on the Pacific and in the Gulf are under blockade, an expedition under Colonel Kearney has started for Santa Fe, another under Colonel Stevenson, is about to set sail for California, it is in contemplation to attack the castle opposite Vera Cruz, and General Taylor, at the last dates, was preparing to move in great force into the interior. The war, it will thus be seen, is about to be renewed, and in earnest. Mexico appears to be rushing on destruction. Sir Robert Peel, in his closing address, said that Great Britain had offered mediation; but the Washington Union says that no such offer has been submitted to our government, but it is probable that it soon will be. War is a sad calamity, and we would avoid it, whenever it could be avoided with honor.—Bick. Reporter.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Great Flood on the Rio Grande--Deputation of British Naval Officers to Gen. Taylor--Murder in Matamoras, &c

The steamship James L. Day, Captain Griffin arrived at New Orleans on the 18 inst., from the Brazos Santiago, having sailed thence on Wednesday, the 15th inst. The news is four days later and of some interest; especially in the announcement of a correspondent of the Picayune, that a deputation from the British navy arrived at Fort Polk, upon business with Gen. Taylor, calculated to excite curiosity and speculation. This letter says:—

"Curiosity runs high" to know the object of a visit of two British naval officers to Gen Taylor, who arrived here in a vessel of war from Tampico. Communication being cut off, they sent their despatches by mail to their Consul at Matamoras, to be laid by him before the Consul General. *Nous verrons.*

Appearances indicate a move of the army into the interior as soon as the waters subside.

Report says Gen. Paredes has sent a proclamation to the people of Matamoras calling upon them to treat our regulars with every kindness and consideration, because of the unparalleled kindness and attention to his wounded, as well as prisoners and citizens. He takes occasion to score the Texans, &c.

The troops were being sent forward as fast as the means of transportation and the high waters would allow.

The Andrew Jackson Regiment left for Reynosa on the 9th and Col. Davis moved up the river on the 10th inst.

Majors Dimmock and Morris, Captain Burke, and Lieuts. Fremont and Magruder, of the U. S. Army, came passengers in the Day.

An article in the American Flag, of the 10th inst, informs us that broils occasionally break out amongst the volunteers and Mexicans resulting in death. That paper states that Gen. Taylor uses every exertion to prevent persons attachad to the army from disturbing the citizens of Matamoras. The Mexican authorities are urged to more attention in keeping their citizens in order and dispersing them when engaged in riotous proceedings. Some of Canale's men are supposed to be lurking about Matamoras for purposes of rapine and murder.

A young American soldier was found near the office of the American Flag, on the 9th inst. with his throat dreadfully cut and his heart pierced with several dagger wounds. The murderer has not been discovered.

The Rio Grande was yet rising on the 10th. In several places about Matamoras it has overflowed its banks.

A letter dated Reynosa, July 8, says:—

We learn here that the city of Camargo has suffered much from the overflow of the river, different accounts giving the number of houses washed away or destroyed as being between one and five hudred. That the place has suffered much there can be no doubt, but the full extent cannot be known until we reach the place.

The high water has been of incredible injury to the crops on the Rio Grande, some asserting that even three fourths of the cotton and corn in the bottoms have been destroyed.

They have been expecting an attack from Canales again here, and the *Plaza* has been placed in a stronger state than ever, but no Canales has appeared. Report had it that he was coming in last night, with fire and sword, but the different watches passed off quietly. He is not coming into this place.

The reverend gentlemen appointed by the President of the United States, as chaplains for the soldiers professing the Roman Catholic religion, M'Elroy and Ray, arrived at Matamoras on the 8th instant, in the steamboat Troy from Point Isabel.

Loss of the Spanish Steamer Genil.

This elegant steamer, built in N. York last year and sent to Havana, has been destroyed by an explosion of her boiler. The following translation from a Havana paper of the 5th July, gives the particulars of the accident, which occurred on the 3d inst., about 7 o'clock in the morning, near Cayo Blanco, the steamer being on her way from St. Jago de Cuba to Havana:—

The first indication of trouble, was a detonation in the engine, [meaning perhaps the boiler,] and soon an explosion, which shattered the vessel very much, killing the 1st engineer, Mr. Wood, the 3d engineer, Joaquin Percyra, two deck passengers named Ramon Llenas and Bartolome Mestres, seven slaves employed about the engine, and a waiter named Geronimo. The captain, Ramon Moncada, who was in his berth at the time, immediately ran towards the engine, and in so doing, was struck down by the carbonic acid discharged from the boiler.

The steam that escaped from the pipes and boilers, was a deadly poison to every one that approached it. To complete the horror of the scene a devouring fire was reducing the vessel to ashes, when to the great joy of the survivors, the schooner Merceden, perceiving their situation, bore up, and succeeded in getting them all on board. Twelve of them were severely wounded, including captain Moncada, who died three hours afterwards, as did also the seaman, Jose Binet, making 14 deaths in all: which number may have been afterwards increased from among the wounded.

A Warm Reception.

On the night of the 10th inst., a stage containing Mr. Winebrenner, of this city, and Mr. Alexander Koser, while descending the Allsgheny Mountains, was attacked by three highwaymen. A man about six feet high and very stout sprang up and seized the horses' heads, while two others jumped to the side of Koser and demanded their money. Mr. K. sprang from his seat and struck the nearest man with a wrench, while Mr. W. drew a revolver which was between the cushions, and fired at the man at the head of the horses, and the ball is supposed to have struck him in the shoulder or arm, as he made a spring from the ground, with a cry of "I'm hit!" when they all ran to the woods—and as they fled Mr. W. fired four times more. They were tracked by the blood at least a hundred yards.—Phila. Sat. Courier.

☞The above is evidently a hoax which has been played off upon the editors of the Courier, for we are informed that at the time when the gentlemen named are said to have been attacked they were both here in Somerset, attending to some business.

Board of Naval Officers.

A board of Naval Officers assembled in this city on Tuesday, conformably to order from the Navy Department, composed, if all the Members attended, of the following Captains:

CHARLES STEWART.

Jacob Jones,	Daniel Turner,
Charles Morris,	M. C. Perry,
L. Warrington,	Joseph Smith,
John Downes,	G. W. Storer,
Jesse Wilkingson,	Isaac McKeever,
Thomas C. Jones,	Charles S. McCauly
Wm. B. Shubrick,	E. A. F. Lavallette,
Chas. W. Morgan,	S. H. Stringham,
Lawrence Kearney,	Isaac Mayo,
F. A. Parker,	Samuel L. Breese,

It has been reported, and generally believed, that the object for which this Board has been convened is to deliberate on the best mode of attacking and capturing by naval force, the Mexican fortress of San Juan de Ulua. We understand, however, that that object has not, but other matters have, been brought before this Board, during the two days that it has sat. Nor, from what we hear, do we think that it will be.—Nat. Intel.

A DAMPER TO ELOQUENCE.

Amusing scenes occur occasionally in grave assemblies. During the late session of the New Hampshire Legislature, a newly fledged orator rose to make his maiden speech in the House of Representatives. A bill had been brought in to tax bank dividends, and watching his opportunity, the *debutant* addressed the chair: "Mr. Speaker the gentleman from Dover, who introduced this bill, does not seem to be aware of its inevitable results. He would *strip the widow*—" (roars of laughter, and cries of—the widow who?—What widow?—not in this public hall, I hope, &.)

As soon as the tumult subsided in some degree, and the orator could make himself heard, he indignantly proceeded: "Gentlemen need not think to put me down by clamor. Is there no sympathy, here for the widow and orphan? I say sir, that this is worse than stripping.—Put on the tax and I say you drive the widow to her *last shift*."

Here the clamor became so great, that the speaker despairing of a hearing, resumed his seat. It was almost ten minutes before the House could transact its regular business.

Conferee Meeting.

Pursuant to arrangement, the conferees appointed from the counties of Somerset, Fayette and Greene to nominate a candidate for Congress, met at the Town Hall in Untontown on the 18th day of July 1846. viz:

Somerset—Simon Gebhart, Esq., John Knable, and H. C. Barnes.

Fayette—Sabastian Rush, Roberts Barton and Thos. R. Davidson.

Greene—Col. J. H. Wells, A. G. Allison and James Mahannah.

The meeting was organized by appoining Simon Gebhart, Esq., of Somerset President, and T. R. Davidson of Fayette Secretary.

Mr. Rush nominated Hon. A. Stewart of F.
" Barnes, " S. W. Pearson Esq. of S.
" Wells, " C. T. Hager, Esq. of G.

On the first ballot each person nominated received three votes; after which the Hon. A. Stewart received the unanimous vote and was declared duly nominated.

The following resolutions were read and passed by acclamation:

Resolved, That this meeting having full confidence in the talents and integrity of the Hon. A. Stewart, the Candidate nominated for Congress, do recommend him to the ardent and undivided support of the Democratic Whig Party of this district.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to procure his election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic Whig papers of this Congressional district.

SIMON GEBHART, Pres't.
Thos. R. Davidson, See'y.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

The Buffalo papers give accounts of a terrible disaster which happened on the lakes a few days ago. The schooner H. Sizer, having an English family on board, ten in number on their way to Chicago, when off Southport, was capsized by a squall, and all the family but three perished. Those saved were a girl of 15, and two boys of the age of 10 and 12. Their parents perished. It appears that they were below at the time, and one of the girls saved was dragged out of the cabin window.

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE pamphlet laws passed at the session of 1846, have been received at my office, and are ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.

Proth'y office, July 21, '46. } A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

dec16 '45-3m

Notice.

THE collectors of militia fines, in the several districts of this county, are required by by law, to settle off the whole amount of their duplicates within sixty days, from the time at which they were received. Those who neglect to do so, will be held liable for the amount remaining unpaid, as no exonerations will be made after the time above specified.

By order of the Com'rs.
R. L. STEWART.
July 21, '46. Clerk.

STRAY MARE.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Elklick township, Somerset county, on the 28th of June, 1846.

One sorrel mare with ball face,

about four years old last spring, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

VALENTINE TISE.
july 28,'46

FOR RENT.

A plantation on the Turnpike, one mile west of Stoystown, having about 200 acres of clear land, late the property of David Dibert, dec'd, will be offered for rent at public outcry on the premises on the 1st of October next, for one year from the first of April ensuing. If not rented, it will then be offered for sale.

JOHN DIBERT.
July 21, '46. Adm'r.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset on and for said county on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Judge thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Rogers Marshall and John Tantlinger, administrators of John Graham, dec'd.

And now to wit, July 15th, A D 1846. On petition of F. B. Murdock, intermarried with Mary E. one of the daughters of said John Graham, dec'd.

The Court grant a rule on Phœbe Marshall, administratrix of Rogers Marshall, dec'd, who was one of the administrators of said John Graham, dec'd, and on John Tantlinger, who was also one of the administrators of said John Graham, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 7th day of September 1846, and shew cause if any they have why the confirmation should not be taken off said account, and the same referred to Auditors for settlement and adjustment.

Extract from the Records, certified this 15th day of July 1846.

WM H PICKING,
july 28 46-6t Clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale OF Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Friday the 28th day of August next, the following real estate, late the estate of David Clifford, deceased, viz:

One tract of Land,

containing 352¾ acres, adjoining lands of John Boyd, lands belooging to Jackson Furnace, and vacant lands, and the line between Somerset and Westmoreland counties—about **80 ACRES** cleared, with a log cabin and stable thereon erected—situate upon the Stoystown & Greensburg turnkike road, in Jenner township.

TERMS; one third in hand, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds,

Attendance will be given by John Clifford, Administrator of said dec'd.

By the Court
W. H. PICKING,
July 21 1846. Clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county there will be exposed to sale, by way of public outcry on the premises, on *Thursday the 20th day of August next*, the following valuable Real Estate, late the property of Frederick P. H. Walker, dec'd viz:

One Tract of Land,

situate in Summit and Brothersvalley townships, containing three hundred and eighty four acres and sixty perches and allowance, adjoining lands of Peter P. H. Walker, Peter Walker Sr. Rudolph Boose, Benjamin Bitner, Jacob P. Walker and Henry Hauger, with about one hundred and eigty acres of clear land, on which is erected a

Dwelling House

and large Bank Barn, at least forty acres are in good meadow; there are also a good sugar camp and two orchards, with an abundance of water on the premises,

TERMS:—One third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow semi-annually during her lifetime, and at her death the principal to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased—eighteen hundred dollars to be paid in hand, and the residue in seven equal annual instalments, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Samuel Miller, Trustee for the sale of said real estate. By the Court,

W. H. PICKING.
July 21 1846. Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' court of Somerset County, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises, on *Saturday the 29th day of August next*, the following valuable real estate, late the property of Jacob Swank deceased, viz:

One Plantation

and tract of land, situate in Somerset township, 3 miles North East from Somerset Borough, near the Somerset and Stoystown road, adjoining lands of Christian Saylor, Henry J. Heiple, Jacob Snyder Esq., John Swank and others, containing, **288 ACRES** and allowance, 150 acres of which are clear, with about 25 or 30 acres in meadow, on which are erected a large two story log house weatherboarded, a log barn, stables and other buildings, there is also a large apple orchard, with an apple-mill and cider press on the the premises, as also several never failing streams of good water.

TERMS made known on the day of sale.

Also at the same time and

place, will be sold the following personal property viz.—1 ten plate Stove and pipe, 1 Bureau, Kitchen Cubboard, 1 Buffalo Robe, 4 or 5 double coverlets, a lot of bedding, and a variety of Kitchen furniture, on a reasonable credit.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M, and due attendance will be given.

SAMUEL HUNSAKER,
SAMUEL SWANK,
July 28 1846. Adm'rs.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said County, on the 14th day of July 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

ON motion of Sam'l W. Pearson, Esq., the court confirm the inquisition, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Moses, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset, on the 7th September, A. D. (1846) And accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Jacob Moses, dec'd at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 14th day, July A. D. 1846.

WM H PICKING,
july 21, '45 Clerk.

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS:

ANDREW STEWART,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

☞By an Act of Assembly, passed at the last session, the Sheriff is prohibited from publishing his sales in the "HERALD" for the future. We state the fact simply for the purpose of explaining to our readers the reason why the Sheriff's advertisement does not appear in our columns in the usual form.

The Rev. HENRY HAVERSTICK, Professor of languages in the Central high School of Philadelphia, and formerly Pastor of the Lutheran Church of Somerset, left this place on yesterday for Virginia, whence he will return home the last of this month.

This gentleman came to spend a short time in our Glades, famed for the salubrity of their climate, to recruit his health. He preached several times in the Lutheran Church to large audiences, who were delighted with his correctness of diction and eloquent delivery, as well as with the instructive nature of his discourses.

The Blow Struck.

McKay's Bill passed the Senate on Tuesday, by the casting vote of the Vice President. The Whig Senators battled manfully, and without a single exception voted against the Bill. But the *fiat* had gone forth that the Tariff of 1842 must be destroyed, and the deed was consummated in "cold blood," maugre the protestations of the people.

☞Mr. WEYAND, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, passed through Uniontown, last week. Many of our citizens embraced the opportunity to call upon him, during his brief sojourn, and all who did so, expressed themselves highly gratified with his fine appearance, plain, gentlemanly deportment, extensive intelligence and fine judgment. Although Mr. Weyand is a good speaker, we learn that he is too modest a man to play the demagogue by traversing the district and making stump speeches. He submits his claims to the unbiassed decision of an intelligent people, capable of appreciating them, without any extraneous aid.—We admire his course, in this particular, for it is certainly a gross insult to say that the free people of Pennsylvania could be induced by the buffoonery and assertions (generally false) of a stump orator, to cast their votes for him. When the views or acts of a candidate are improperly or incorrectly represented to the public, it is proper to make the necessary corrections, either through the medium of the press, or by public speeches; but that one should go around the country, his own trumpeter,—talk of his own merit and ability, and thereby sway the votes of the people in his *favor*, is too humiliating to think of. No democrat can do it.

☞The foregoing, from the Genius of Liberty, is decidedly rich—tho' so far as it relates to Mr. Weyand's "fine appearance, and plain, gentlemanly deportment" it does that gentleman no more than justice. No one who is acquainted with his personal appearance, will deny that Mr. Weyand is a good-looking man—tall, straight, and well proportioned—and in courtesy and genuine cleverness he is excelled by few, if any. But of his eloquence, "extensive intelligence and fine judgment," people will be able to form a more correct opinion when they shall have seen him taken through a "course of sprouts" by "Our Andy"—a process which, if we correctly comprehend the drift of the Genius' remarks, he is by no means anxious to undergo.—Mr. Weyand, according to the Genius, is not opposed in principle to public discussions, but is "too modest a man to play the demagogue" in *that* way! This may be called a "good one," and we have no doubt Mr. Weyand laughed heartily at the remark when it first met his eye, for he enjoys a "hit" as well as any body, though he should himself be the subject of it. But why should Mr. Weyand decline taking the stump? Public discussions are the best means by which candidates for office can bring their views before the people, and as Mr. Weyand is said to be a "good speaker" he ought to engage in them, whenever an opportunity offers. The Genius says "no democrat can do it;" but Mr. Weyand's "illustrious predecessor," Mr. Cleavenger, *did* "do it," though he lost more votes by the "operation" than he gained by it; and this, after all, may be the *true* reason why Mr. Weyand's friends are desirous of keeping him quietly at home, lest a display of his eloquence before the people should lead to similar results. They know that he cannot cope with Mr. Stewart, and hence this plea of his extreme "modesty" is thus put in, in advance, to cover up "*back outs*," should he be challenged to the stump by his opponent.

☞On the morning after intelligence of the passage of M'Kay's bill by the Senate had been received in Philadelphia, an effigy of George M. Dallas was found suspended from the Telegraph wires in Market street. So says the Philadelphia Eagle.

☞We were informed a day or two since, that in consequence of the passage of McKay's revenue bill, the Mount Savage Iron Works Company intended immediately to contract their business, and by way of commencement had already discharged 150 of their hands.

☞The British Tariff Bill as amended by the Senate, passed the House of Representatives by a vote 115 to 93, and probably ere this time has received the signature of the President.

☞Mr Haywood, of North Carolina, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate.

The Tariff Bill Passed!

After a period of painful suspense we have the unpleasant duty of announcing to our readers the passage of this portentous measure by Congress. After a renewed but vain struggle on the part of the Whigs of the Senate on Tuesday, and surrounded by hundreds of anxious citizens who hemblingly awaited the decision, the bill was ORDERED TO A THIRD READING in that body *by the casting vote of the Vice President*, and was thereupon forthwith read the third time and passed, by twenty eight yeas to twenty-seven nays—Mr. Jarnagin coming and voting for the passage of the bill, under instructions from a Democratic Legislature, though in opinion utterly opposed to the bill himself.—Every other Whig member of the Senate voted against the bill; so that all the responsibilities of the measure, and all its merits, should it prove to possess any, rest entirely and exclusively on the Administration party. The Whigs labored hard to mitigate, by amendment, the disastrous effects of the measure upon the labor and industry of the country, but without success—the most important proposition to emeliorate somewhat the severity of the bill being rejected also by the casting vote of the Vice President.—One not material amendment, made by the Senate, and requiring the concurrence of the House of Representatives, was submitted to that body yesterday, and, under the operation of the previous question, was concurred in.

The spirit of Evil, the exactions of Party, the behests of the Baltimore Convention have thus finally triumphed over the prayers and remonstrances of a betrayed and terrified people. The fatal measure which strikes at the root of all the industry of the country, and at the living of every man in it who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow—this misshapen and monstrous scheme, which its friends would not defend, and which even some of them admitted could not be defended—this measure so pregnant of evil, has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress, and in two days more will become the law of the land. What shall we say of an act so indefensible and so pernicious? The country will be astonished by the news of its passage. Though remotely threatened with it, the people were incredulous. They did not believe that their Representatives—those even most submissive to party trammels—would have the hardihood to smite the country and all its interests and hopes with so heavy and cruel a blow. They regarded the Resolution of the Baltimore Convention as a mere *brutum fulmen*, and the "*Kane Letter*" as a covenant of safety. Unhappy confidence! Bitterly is it now to be repented; and bitter the fruit now to be reaped by those who *would* put their trust in demagogues.—But they suffer not alone; the whole country shares their suffering, and none can "mock at their calamity." They have discovered their error, too late though it be to avert the evil, yet not too late to repair it. Let the whole country rise up as one man to vindicate its rights and its interests. Let all unite—those who have been deceived and those who have not—in one determined effort to overthrow this ill-advised and destructive party act. Let the cry of "REPEAL," from this day, go forth, and never cease until Congress shall obey the public voice. Let every hill and valley and hamlet and village ring with it until the beneficent principles of 1842 be restored, and with them the reanimated industry and prosperity of the country. In the language of an eminent Senator, we say, Let not the President's signature to this bill be dry before the clarion is sounded; let not a day pass before the people assemble to proclaim their sense of wrong and their resolution to right that wrong. Let this pernicious measure be exposed, followed, fastened upon, dragged into full light, and doomed to public execution, as it is now to general reprobation. On the very first day of the next session (added the Senator) let a bill be introduced to Repeal this Anti-American law, to re-establish the revenues, and restore the prosperity of the country. "I shall be here, (he added,) God sparing my life, to second the movement, and with all my ability to assist in putting an end to this ill-judged, unprecedented, and monstrous measure of legislation."—Nat Intel.

ASSEMBLY.

GEORGE MOWRY, Esq., is recommended as a candidate for the State Legislature, by many voters of

BROTHERSVALLEY TOWNSHIP.

August 4, 1846.

DIED:

On the 23d ult. in Quemahoning tp., after a short illness, JACOB BOWMAN Sr., in the 61st year of his age.

On the 27th ult., near Lavansville, MARY YOUNG, consort of Jacob Young, in the 59th year of her age.

In this Borough, on the 24th July, Mr. JOHN F. PARKER, aged 17 years and 6 months.

"Pro Bono Publico."

SHERIFF'S SALES.

THE Sheriff of Somerset County will offer for sale by public outcy, in the Borough of Somerset on Friday the 28th day of August 1846, the following real estate—

A tract of land, situate in Turkeyfoot township, containing 200 acres, more or less, as the property of Michael Firestine.

A tract of land, situate in Addison tp., containing 150 acres, more or less, as the property of John Bell.

A tract of land, situate in Addison township, containing 100 acres, more or less, as the property of Henry Rook.

A tract of land, situate in Conemaugh township, containing 200 acres, more or less, as the property of Thomas Riffle.

A house and lot in the Borough of Somerset, as the property of Samuel Lint.

A tract of land in Addison township containing 270 acres, more or less; and one other tract, containing 260 acres, more or less, as the property of Thomas Bird.

A tract of land, situate in Somerset township, containing 152 acres, more or less, as the property of Jacob Shallis.

A tract of land in Stonycreek township containing 150 acres, more or less, as the property of Henry Keller.

A house and lot in Stoystown, as the property of Lobingier Kimmel.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for trial at August term 1846, commencing on Monday the 31st day.

Godard	vs Hartzell
Millers assignee	vs Clarke
Neff	vs Ankeny
Flick	vs Hanna
Garman	vs Neff & Rankin
Summy & wife	vs Tisue & wife
Summy et al	vs Tisue
Knopsdyder	vs Imhoff
Kimmel	vs Kimmel
Scott	vs Swank
Hunter	vs Brant
Garretson	vs Countryman et al
Robinson & Frisbe	vs Flick
Rankin's use	vs Neff et al
Young	vs Meese bail &c
Wable	vs Wable
Same	vs Augustine
Foust	vs Custer
Griffith	vs Richards
Hoover	vs Philippi
Long's use	vs Saylor
Same	vs Same
Barns use	vs Kimmel
Kimmel	vs Shockey
Robinson & Frisbie	vs Meese
Koontz	vs Koontz
Moyer	vs Moyer et al
Chorpenning	vs Putman
Schell's use	vs Cummins
Chorpenning's use	vs Soner
Lenhart	vs Lenhart

A. J. OGLE.

Aug. 4 1846. Prothonotary

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 7th day of September next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The final Account of Michael Snyder and Henry Snyder, acting administrators of Dewalt Snyder, deceased.

The Account of John Snyder, administrator of Ann Boyer, deceased.

WM. H. PICKING.

August 4, 1846. Clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises, on Tuesday the 1st day of September next, the following real estate late of Henry Geisey dec'd.

Three Lots of Ground,

lying contiguous to Berlin borough, bounded by Main cross street on the north, Mulberry alley on the west, and Cherry alley on the south, numbered on the general plan of said town 28, 29 and 30.

Also one other lot, on which are erected a one-story house and stable, adjoining lot of William Shunk on the west, and other lot of Henry Geisey.

Also one other lot, numbered 17, adjoining the last mentioned on the west.

Also lot number 16 on the general plan of said town, adjoining the lot of the Rev. William Conrad.

Terms:—One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Lowry and John Geisey, Executors of said deceased. By order of the court.

WM. H. PICKING.

Aug. 4,'46. Clerk.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.

3) THESE pills may be taken *at all times*, and in most diseases in inflammatory intermittent, remittent, bilious, and every form of FEVER—Jaundice and Liver complaint. For Dyspepsia they are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. They are very valuable for diseases of the Skin, and for what is commonly called impurity of Blood; also for Female Complaints, Costiveness, &c., and in fact every disease where an Aperient, Alterative, or purgative medicine may be required.

Dyspepsia positively can be cured by a persevering use of this Sanative, especially if the Tonic Vermifuge be used in conjunction.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

August 4,'46.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of February Term 1846. *No.* 174.

IN the matter of the application of "The German Reformed Congregation, at Beam's Church" of Somerset township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, for a charter of Incorporation.

AND now to wit: 15th July, 1846. The Petition of the aforesaid Church, was presented to the court praying for a charter of incorporation, and the court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein, set forth and contained appearing to be lawful, and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed, and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county for three weeks, that the application has been made.

By the court.

A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.

Aug. 4,'46.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry at the house of John Baubaker in the town of Berlin, on Tuesday the 1st of September next, the following real estate, late the property of Elisabeth Poorbaugh, deceased, viz.—

A certain tract of land,

situate in allegheny township, adjoining lands of John Poorbaugh, Samuel Boyer George Poorbaugh and others, containing one hundred and sixty five acres, be the same more or less, with the appertenances.

TERMS—One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Charles Heffley, Trustee, &c.

By order of the Court.

W. H. PICKING.

Aug 5, 1846. Clerk.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Christian Shockey, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of Christian Shockey, dec'd, in the township of Greenville, in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 14th day of August 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among the widow and children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,

july 21, '46 4t. Sheriff.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

ON motion of F. M. Kimmel Esq. the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of William Silbaugh deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 7th day of September next (1846) and shew cause if any they have why the Real Estate of said Wm. Silbaugh dec'd should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 14th day of July, A. D. 1846. W. H. PICKING.

July 28, 1846 *Clerk*

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

SOLOMON KNEE,

may 26 1846.

BLANK SUMMONS'
For Sale at this Office.

SHERIFFALTY.

To THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

AT the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office. JOHN O. KIMMEL.

may 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB CUSTER.

Rockingham Furnace, June 23, 1846.

Sheriffality.

To the electors of Somerset County:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the very liberal support received on a former occasion, I again offer myself as a candidate for

SHERIFF,

and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office correctly.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.

Jenner tp. July 14, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the vote I received on a previous occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

june 16,'46. JACOB C. SPEICHER

Sheriffalty.

To THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JAMES PARSON.

Somerset tp. May 19, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

To THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **County Commissioner,** at the ensuing election, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN P. H. WALKER,

Addison tp, july 28, 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, — I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner

at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN MONG.

Stonycreek tp. June 2, 1846.

Commissioner.

FELLOW CITIZENS; Through the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election.—Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed.

FREDERICK WEIMER.

Somerset, May 26. 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.

WM. F. DIVELY,

Berlin, June 23, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

To THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

COMMISSIONER,

Sould I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your sufferages I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

JACOB LAMBERT (of J.)

Stonycreek tp, May, 26, '46

BURR

THE subscribe[r] the public in owners in particular, that ues to carry on the making

FRENCH BU[RR]
MILL STO[NES]

in the borough of Youngstown, Westmoreland county Pa. In addition to his old stock he has received a large number of choice Burr Blocks, from the east, with all other necessary materials, he will be able to manufacture Mill Stones of any size on the shortest notice. The subscriber thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received, he flatters himself from eleven years experience in his business together with keeping the most experienced workmen in his employ, that he can render general satisfaction, and that on the most liberal terms; he can and will sell as low as any manufactory in the western country.

Orders directed to the subscriber in Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pa., punctually attended to.

JOHN TONER.

july 28, 1846.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Rosanna Shaffer, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the house of David Williamson, in the township of Somerset and county of Somerset, on Wednesday the 26th day of August 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said Rosanna Shaffer, dec'd, to and among her children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value, and appraise the same, according law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,

july 21,'46 6t. Sheriff.

State of Pennsylvania.
Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county and State aforesaid, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1846.

Present Honorable J. S. Black, President, and John McCarty and George Chorpenning, associate Judges of the same court.

IN the matter of the estate of Peter Bradford, late of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, deceased.

And now to wit: July 14th, 1846, the final account of David Weimer, administrator of said deceased, confirmed by the court, and July 15th, A. D. 1846, the court appoint Samuel W. Pearson, Isaac Hugus and Samuel Gaither, Esqrs., auditors to report a distribution of the funds, in the hands of the Administrator, to wit, the sum of three thousand five hundred and ninety one dollars and twenty cents, ($3591, 20) to and among the persons logally entitled to receive the same.

Three weeks notice of the Auditors' meeting to be published in one paper in Somerset county, Penn'a, and same notice in one weekly paper in Louisville Kentucky, and in Saint Louis Missouri.

Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 15th day of July, 1846.

W. H. PICKING,

Clerk.

NOTICE.

To the heirs of Peter Bradford, late of Somerset County, Penn'a. deceased.

IN pursuance of the above commission the undersigned auditors therein named, will meet at the Hotel of Wm. H. Picking in Somerset Borough, County and State aforesaid, on *Friday the 28th day of August next*, to perform the duty thereby enjoined upon them, at which time and place, all persons interested are notified to attend, if they see proper.

S W PEARSON,
I. HUGUS,
S. GAITHER,

Somerset, July 21, 1846. Auditors.

The Weekly Louisville Journal and Weekly Missouri Republican will copy, as per order of court, and send a copy of each number of their respective papers containing the advertisement to this office.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned orphan's court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 14th day of July A. D. 1846. Before the Hon. J. S. Black, President, and George Chorpenning & John McCarty, Esqrs., associate Judges of the same court.

IN the matter of the administration account of Samuel Spangler and Lewis Spangler, administrators of Abraham Spangler, deceased.

And now to wit: July 14th A D 1846, the court appoint Samuel Gaither, Esq., auditor to report a distribution of the balance in hand of administrators to and among the creditors.

Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 14th day of July, A. D. 1846.

WILLIAM H. PICKING,

july 21,'46. Clerk.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the foregoing commission the subscriber will attend at his office in the Borough of Somerset, on Wednesday the 19th day of August next, to discharge the duties injoined on him thereby, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

SAMUEL GAITHER.

July 21, 1846. Auditor.

ers would [illegible] OF THE HERALD,

paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longe onesin proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

Caution.

MY wife *Mary* having left my bed and board without any reason or provocation I hereby caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

HERMAN UMBERGER.

Jenner tp. July 7, 1846.*

Notice.

Estate of Elizabeth Husband, dec'd.

THE undersigned having obtained from the Register of Wills, Letters of administratioh with the Will annexed on the estate of Elizabeth Husband, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment on or before the 20th day of August next, and those having claims, to present them to the undersigned at his office in Somerset, on or before said day.

SIMON GEBHART,

july 14. '46-6t. Adm'r &c.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WE command you, that you attach William Armstrong, late of your County, by all and singular his Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Somerset, in and for said county, on the last Monday of August next, there to answer George Pile, of a plea of debt, not exceeding $150. And we further command you, the said Sheriff, that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, or any of them may be attached, so that they, and every of them, be and appear before the said Court, at the day and place aforesaid, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the Court therein: And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President Judge of our said Court, at Somerset, this 11th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.

july 13, '46-6t.

Somerset county, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 15th day of July, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Griffith, Sen. deceased.

Now to wit, July 15th, 1846. The court appoint Sam'l W Pearson, Samuel Gaither and Isaac Hugus, Esquires, auditors to make distribution among the legatees, &c, mentioned in will of said deceased, according to law and report.

Extract from the record of said court certified this 15th day of July, 1846.

W H PICKING, Clerk,

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above commission, the undersigned auditors, will meet at the Hotel of Wm H Picking in Somerset Borough, on Thursday the 27th day August next, to perform the duty enjoined upon them, at which time and place all persons interested are notified to attend if they see proper.

S W PEARSON,
SAMUEL GAITHER,
ISAAC HUGUS,

Somerset, July 21,'46. Auditors.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale at the house of Joseph Fleming, in Jenner tp. on Saturday the 6th day of August next at 1 o'clock P. M. the following Real Estate, viz:—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Frederick Althouse, in and to a certain

PLANTATION

situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, containing two hundred and forty acres, more or less, about one hundred and eighty acres clear, about twenty acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Christian Ludy, Samuel Griffith, Jonas Ankeny and Henry Landis; on which are erected a large two story log dwelling house, a one and a half story spring house, and a large log barn, and a large apple orchard on the premises, with the appertenances—as the property of the said Fredrick Althouse, at the suit of Gillian Friedline for the of Peter Friedline.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Somerset, July 14, 1846.

NEW DRUG AND

MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

A Word to Mothers!

HEALTH is one of the best gifts of parents to their children, and without it, all the advantages of fortune are but evils in disguise. Nature always admonishes the parent when aid is required. If a young child cries much it must be ill, for it is not capable of being affected by any ideas, but those of bodily pain or pleasure. At such times mothers are apt to give their infants *cordials*, containing intoxicating or stupyfying properties, and though this may answer their immediate purpose, what is the result? The children either die in convulsions, or live miserable and unhealthy, pined in their growth, with debilitated stomachs, and palsied nerves. The food designed by nature for children is so clearly pointed out, that it is marvellous how any person can be mistaken, the breast of the mother, or bread and milk for infants, is so clearly adapted to the delicate state of their stomachs, that nothing can be substituted equally nutritious and wholesome. It is at the critical period of "*teething*," or when the infant is withdrawn from the mother's breast, in order to substitute a stronger diet, that those fatal diseases arise which sweep off so many tens of thousands of infants annually. Who can estimate the ravages made by "Cholera Infantum!" And yet there is a specific for it, which has *never been known to fail*, when applied according to diaections. "JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM" is a remedy that has restored many a languishing babe to the arms of the delighted mother, restoring vigor to the system, at the same time that it credicated the disease. As 'men are but children of a larger growih,' the same remedy will be found equally efficacious in Cholera Morbus, Nervous or Sick Headache, and indeed all diseases that arise from a disordered state of the stomach and bowels.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown *Pa.*

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1841.

Dr. D Jayne—Dear Sir—Your hair Tonic is an excellent article. Many respectable persons also offer their certificates in favor of your Expectorant. I believe your medicines the best preparations that have ever been offered to the public, for the relief of the afflicted, and for the cure of the diseaces for which they were intended.

Your Expectorant I think will soon be exclusively popular. Yours, &c.

ADRIAL ELY,

The following is from a PHYSICIAN and a much respected CLERGYMAN of the METHODIST Society, dated Modest Town, Va., August 27, 1840.

Dr, Jayne—Dear Sir—I have been using your Expectorant extensively in my practice for the last three years, and for all attacks of Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried.

Very respectfully yours,

R W WILLIAMS, M, D,

☞ *Asthma cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.*—Miss MARY CAMPBELL, of New Haven, Fayette county, has been cured of Asthma, of more than eighteen years continuance, by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. She commenced taking the medicine last Summer, and after using eleven bottles, was entirely rid of this distressing disease, We are assured of this cure by a lady of undoubted veracity, and requested to make it public for the benefit of others.—*Mount Pleasant (Pa.) Register.*

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, From a long personal acquaitance with Dr Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not *nostrums* of the modern cry up, but are the result of his long experience as a practising physician, and the expense of great labor,—*Hartford, (Conn,) Daily Review.*

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—Being severely afflicted with INFLUENZA—a hard COUGH and ASTHMA—and finding every means fail of relieving me, CONSUMPTION appeared inevitable—but by using two bottles of your EXPECTORANT, I was restored to perfect health.

Respectfully yours, JOHN ELLIS,
Late Pastor of the Baptist Church, Sanford, Ct.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown, Pa.

GRAND MILITARY

Encampment on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of September 1846, at Somerset, Pa.

The undersigned Committees of Invitation and arrangement appointed by the Somerset Guards and the citizens of Somerset, on the 4th day of July inst., take great pleasure in announcing to the several Regiments, Battalions and companies of organized Volunteers of Somerset, Fayette, Greene, Westmoreland, Indiana, Cambria, Blair and Bedford counties, Penna., and of Alleghany county, Md., that a military encampment is contemplated at Somerset, to commence on Tuesday the 22d day of September next, and to continue four days. Special invitations will in a few days be directed to the commanding officers of all the companies in the above named counties, whose names can be ascertained.

We need scarcely say, that whether as citizens or soldiers, we will be prepared to greet all with a cordial reception and to render their visit pleasant and agreeable.

SAM'L W. PEARSON, JOHN C. KURTZ,
G. CHORPENNING, Jr. JOHN NEFF,
A. J. OGLE, WM. P. AMKENY,
THOS. E. OGDEN.

Committee of Invitation.

Isaac Ankeny,	C. F. Mitchell,
J. R. Edie,	Jas. H. Benford,
John McCreery,	Joseph Cummins,
S. Gebhart,	Wm. B. Coffroth,
S. Gaither,	Philip Husband,
M. Tredwell,	R. L. Stewart,
Wm. H. Picking,	B. F. Beatiy,
Daniel Flick.	

Committe of Arrangement.

☞ Editors of newspapers in the countiesabove mentioned are requested to copy.

Notice.

Estate of Jacob Swenk, deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob Swenk (of Jacob) late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to meet them at the house of Jacob Snyder, Esq., in said township, on Friday the 21st day of August next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL HUNSACKER.
of Somerset tp.
SAMUEL SWENK,
of Quemahoning tp.

june 21,'46-6t.

JURY LIST.

For August Term 1846,

(COMMENCING ON THE 31st DAY.)

GRAND JURORS.

Somerset br.	John O. Kimmel
	John Witt
Somerset tp.	Daniel Stahl
	John Benford of T,
	Sam'l will
	John Gardiner
	Jocob Young of G.
	Jacob Weller
Jenner	John Duncan
	Samuel Griffith
	Wm. Hoover
Addison	James Campbell
Shade	Henry Ling
Elklick	P. Miller of Jona.
	Benj. Wilhelm
	Thomas Potter
Berlin	Charles Heffley
Turkeyfoot	Jacob Gearhart
Brothers valley	Philip Umberger
	Solomon Barkley
	W. Johnston
Milford	Charles Cramer
Conemaugh	Michael Stufft
Allgeheny	Samuel Boyer

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Southampton,	Samulel Close
	Daniel Fichtner,
Summit,	Peter Heckart,
	Abm. H. Miller,
Somerset br.	Benj. Woolley,
	Martin Halterbaum,
	Jacob Myers,
	John Hugus,
Somerset tp,	Henry Baker,
	Jacob Koontz,
	John Marteeny Sr.
	Jeremiah Snyder,
	Philip Mowry,
	David Smith,
	Jacob Snyder,
Shade	John Foust.
Stonycreek	James Cook,
	John A Miller,
	Jacob Fike,
	Daniel P. Walker,
	Martin Moyer,
	Jacob Brandt.
Conemaugh	Henry Heckman,
Paint	Peter Berkeypile,
	Joseph Berkey,
	Joseph Lehman,
Brothersvalley	Jacob Cover
	Jno. Atchison jr.
	Jacob Miller,
	Jesse Long,
	Jacob Good,
Stoytown	C. Beam,
Addison	Jos. Johnson,
	Wm. Campbell,
	Daniel Turney
	John Hartzell,
Quemahoning	Daniel Zimmerman,
	Benj. Bowman,
	Henry Peterson,
Milford	John Critchfield,
	Peter Putman,
	Geo, Scott
	Ludwig Sanner,
	Jacob Schrack,
Elklick	Robert Patton.
Jenner	Geo. Snyder,
	Michael Kring,
Turkeyfoot	Jno. Bowlsby,

Somerset, July 14, '46.

THIS WAY FOR NEW CHAIRS!

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he continues to carry on the

CHAIR-MAKING

business, in all its various branches, at his shop in Someret, nearly opposite Mr. Kurtz's Drug Store, where he wil constant keep on hand or make to order Fancy and Common Chairs, B. & C Rocking Chairs, Fancy, and Common

SETTEES,

&c., &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

Persons in the the South of the county who wish to purchase chairs, are requested to call with Mr. Elijah Wagner in Salisbury, with whom the subscriber has left an excellent lot to sell.

GEORGE. L. GORDON.

March 31 1346 3m.

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains.

M. TREDWELL,

Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1846 ly.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 5th Monday of August next, (31st day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby give, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1846.

JACOB PHILIPPI, *Sheriff.*

BLANK

PROMISORY NOTES,

For sale at this Office.

NO. 1.

Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES, **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

VALUABLE

Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known **TAVERN STAND AND FARM,**

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq, on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,

Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.

july22 '45-tf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attenion for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

Blank Execution's.
FOR SALE at this Office.

BLANK SUMMONS'
For Sale at this Office.

DRS. POSTLETHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9, 1846.

WOOL! WOOL!!

GOOD clean wool will be taken in payment of debts due this office, if delivered soon.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS.

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness end debilty; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞ OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.

John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh,
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset,
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Welffley, Salisbury,
Charles Krissinger, Berlin,
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads,
Edward Bevin, Stoystown,
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC *Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!*

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if t were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale by the following agents

JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay and Morrison, Lavansville,
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A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh,
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset,
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Welffley, Salisbury
Charles Krissinger, Beilin,
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads,
Edward Bevin, Stoystown,
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermi[illegible]